

THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND THE NEW YORK TIMES

"Something stinks about this whole affair. . . . The stench is there and clings to each one of us."

Samuel F. Thurston
Newton, Mass.

On December 1, 1970, "The New York Times" published a review by John Leonard of two books. The two books were:

AMERICAN GROTESQUE: An Account of the Clay-Shaw-Jim-Garrison-Affair in the City of New Orleans, by James Kirkwood, 669 pages, Simon and Schuster, \$11.95

A HERITAGE OF STONE, by Jim Garrison, 253 pages, Putnam, \$6.95

In the early edition of "The New York Times" the title of the review was:

Books of the Times:
WHO KILLED JOHN KENNEDY?

In the later edition the title of the review was:

Books of the Times:
THE SHAW-GARRISON AFFAIR

In the early edition, the last 43 lines of the review read as follows ("he" in the first line below refers to Jim Garrison):

... And he insists that the Warren Commission, the executive branch of the government, some members of the Dallas Police Department, the pathologists at Bethesda who performed the second Kennedy autopsy, and many, many others must have known they were lying to the American public.

Mysteries Persist

Frankly, I prefer to believe that the Warren Commission did a poor job, rather than a dishonest one. I like to think that Mr. Garrison invents monsters to explain incompetence. But until somebody explains why two autopsies came to two different conclusions about the President's wounds, why the limousine was washed out and rebuilt without investigation, why certain witnesses near the "grassy knoll" were never asked to testify before the Commission, why we were all so eager to buy Oswald's brilliant marksmanship in split seconds, why no one inquired into Jack Ruby's relations with a staggering variety of strange people, why a "loner" like Oswald always had friends and could always get a passport — who can blame the Garrison guerrillas for fantasizing?

Something stinks about this whole affair. "A Heritage of Stone" rehashes the smelliness; the recipe is as unappetizing as our doubts about the official version of what happened. (Would then-Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy have endured his brother's murder in silence? Was John Kennedy quite so liberated from cold war clichés as Mr. Garrison maintains?) But the stench is there, and clings to each of us. Why were Kennedy's neck organs not examined at Bethesda for evidence of a frontal shot? Why was his body whisked away to Washington before the legally required Texas inquest? Why?

In the later edition, these 43 lines are replaced by the following 13 lines:

... And he insists that the Warren Commission, the executive branch of the government, some members of the Dallas Police Department, the pathologists at Bethesda who performed the second Kennedy autopsy, and many many others must have known they were lying to the American public.

Frankly I prefer to believe that the Warren Commission did a poor job rather than a dishonest one. I like to think that Mr. Garrison invents monsters to explain incompetence.

And that is the end of the review. Even the subtitle "Mysteries Persist" has vanished.

Of course, this left a hole in the later edition, and a hole needs to be filled. And the hole was filled, by a section of editorial matter entitled "New Books", which mentions one new fiction book and nine general books.

The evidence of these changes is shown in the accompanying photographic exhibits.

What happened to John Leonard?

In January 1971, John Leonard became editor of "The New York Times Book Review", having previously been one of the paper's daily reviewers. If he had had any qualms about accepting the surgical change that was made in his review, completely altering its character, presumably he felt it was reasonable to accept the change.

Endangered species!



The harpy eagle, whose preserve block development of Central American real estate.

He's one of the ugly, lezy, useless, vicious, or otherwise disagreeable creatures on this planet finally exposed in the book that "rips the lid off the Conservation Movement."

THE CASE FOR EXTINCTION

An Answer to Conservationists by Morton S. Miller, Hon. Ph.D., in close association with Richard Cyrille. Illustrated by Robert Powell. \$4.95 at bookstores.

THE DIAL PRESS

A taut thriller
—fresh from
the front pages!

The Inside-Out Heist

By Thomas B. Roagan

Author of *Blood Money*

Take a small-town embezzler with a big-time scheme for beating the rap, add a gang of bank robbers hired to pull off the perfect "inside" job, and you have a foolproof set-up—until the embezzler's stirring wife arrives on the scene.

Just Out / \$4.95 at bookstores

PUTNAM



Books of The Times

Who Killed John F. Kennedy?

By JOHN LEONARD

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A HERITAGE OF STONE. By Jim Garrison. 253 pages. Putnam. \$6.95.

Bad vibrations.

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison arrested New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw, charging that Mr. Shaw conspired to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. Mr. Shaw was acquitted by a jury. Mr. Garrison then had Mr. Shaw re-arrested on two charges of perjury. Mr. Shaw is suing Mr. Garrison, and a host of others. The judge at Mr. Shaw's trial has since been arrested in a motel room where stag movies and loose women are alleged to have exhibited themselves. The principal witness against Mr. Shaw has since been arrested for burglary. Mr. Garrison has since been accused of molesting a 13-year-old boy at the New Orleans Athletic Club, which is interesting because Mr. Shaw allegedly had links with the New Orleans homosexual underground.

No, this is not a fiction by Gore Vidal. It is a serialized novel on the front pages of our daily newspapers. Maybe that explains why novelist James Kirkwood—"Good Times/Bad Times"—got obsessed with the subject. Mr. Kirkwood met Mr. Shaw, and believed his story; and so wrote a sympathetic article before the trial (published by *Esquire*) and an indignant article after the trial (rejected by *Playboy*) and this tome-stone of a book (troubling the reviewer). Did Clay Shaw know David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald? Is Jim Garrison paranoid about the Federal government? One wishes the whole business were a fevered invention.

'Perjury' Atop 'Conspiracy'

It isn't. Mr. Kirkwood argues in "American Grotesque" that Jim Garrison used Clay Shaw to try the Warren Commission report; that Garrison scraped the bottom of the barrel for variously sick and variously intimidated witnesses to smear Shaw; that Garrison's guerrillas sought a jury of sub-par intelligence to bemuse with bloody fantasies; that, having empaneled such a jury, they were so upset by the acquittal that they added the insult of "perjury" charges to the injury of "conspiracy" accusations. Unfortunately, Mr. Kirkwood is so conscientious in his reportage that one wonders why so many people claimed to have seen Mr. Shaw with Oswald and Ferrie. Were they all mistaken or lying?

To be sure, conspiracy wasn't proved, and the state embarrassed itself with surreal incompetence. But "conspiracy" is no longer the charge against Shaw; perjury is. We have only Mr. Kirkwood's emotional word on innocence to go by. Such a word

isn't conclusive, not even in a book reviewer's court. Mr. Kirkwood's loyalty to a friend is admirable; his taped interviews with all the principals in the first Shaw trial are fascinating; his attention to trivia is in the best parajournalistic tradition—the little boy who cried Tom Wolfe. But legitimate questions about John Kennedy's assassination aren't answered according to the buddy system.

Which brings us to Jim Garrison's "A Heritage of Stone." The District Attorney of Orleans Parish argues that Kennedy's assassination can only be explained by a "model" that pins the murder on the Central Intelligence Agency. The C.I.A. could have engineered Dallas in behalf of the military-intelligence-industrial complex that feared the President's disposition toward a detente with the Russians. Mr. Garrison nowhere in his book mentions Clay Shaw, or the hotch his office made of Shaw's prosecution; he is, however, heavy on all the other characters who have become familiar to us via late-night talk shows on television. And he insists that the Warren Commission, the executive branch of the government, some members of the Dallas Police Department, the pathologists at Bethesda who performed the second Kennedy autopsy and many, many others must have known they were lying to the American public.

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Exhibit 1 — John Leonard's review in the early edition of *The New York Times*, December 1, 1970, showing part of the surrounding page.

Books of The Times

12/1/70

The Shaw-Garrison Affair

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New Books

FICTION

Satanstoe. A Documentary Novel, by Saul Steinberg. Grosset. Bloch Publishing Co. \$7.95. A Police Jewish town is invaded by the Nazis and liquidated.

GENERAL

Confessions of Oswald's Deceptions. Edited by E. Bruce E. Brussell. Doubleday, \$7.95. Figure 3 per the Revolution and Other Aspects of Modern Real-

story, by Alfred Cobban (Dutton & Noble, \$7.50).

Off the Willow: The Rebekah of Jewish Music. by Abraham Soltes (Bloch Publishing Co., \$7.95).

The Dream King: Ludwig II of Bavaria. by Wilfried Blum, with a chapter on Ludwig and the Arts, by Dr. Michael Priest (Doubleday, \$14.95). An illustrated biography.

The Fourteenth: Colorado's Great Standstill. by Perry Cochran and Philip S. Brown (Loose Society, Swallow Press, Chicago, \$10).

The Life, Music and History of the Dog. by Bernard Mary (Grosset

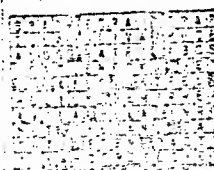
& Dunlap, \$9.95). Illustrated presentation.

The Nineteenth Century: The Confessions of Progress. Edited by Ann Briggs (McGraw-Hill, \$27.50 until May 31, then \$30). A history with 663 illustrations, 211 in color.

There Are Two Lives: Poems by S. Y. Agnon. Edited by Richard Lewis, translated by Hanna Kimmis (Simon & Schuster, \$1.95).

The Romantic Tradition in Germany: An Anthology. with critical essays and commentaries by Arnold Toynbee (Dutton & Noble, \$7, paperback, \$4.50).

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



THE 70s CRASH

and How to Survive It

Twenty-five years
Elie Wiesel
native town in
he buried before

And in that Jewish-less Jewish town, Elie Wiesel found more than the watch — smashed and corroded. He unearthed a Pandora's box of memories — memories as deeply buried as the once golden gift — memories that forced him into a direct confrontation with the past and "an attempt to bring life to words and weight to silence."

One Generation After is the author's journey through time and events. It begins with the Second World War and ends with the Six-Day War. And throughout this journey, he not only searches his memory, but seeks out the testimony of the survivors to find out what has been learned — what has changed. He is haunted by the feeling that neither the holocaust nor the writings about it have

One Generation After

Exhibit 2 — John Leonard's review in the later editions of The New York Times, December 1, 1970, showing part of the surrounding page (enlarged from microfilm) and the review itself (reproduced from a clipping).

Why should a severe alteration in a review like this take place in "The New York Times"?

The question can be answered. There is some information which sheds light on news handling by "The New York Times" in regard to the softpedaling of questions about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. (There are many examples besides the present one.)

One important part of this information may be found in "The Congressional Record", April 30, 1969, in remarks entitled "Otto Otepka: Victim of the New Team" by Honorable John R. Rarick of Louisiana, House of Representatives, published in the "Extension of Remarks" page E3527. These remarks follow:

(Beginning of Excerpt)

Mr. Rarick: Mr. Speaker, a long-suppressed report on the misuse of the CIA to establish an underground government within our Government has been exposed today in the Government Employees Exchange.

Reportedly the plan of the "new team" in controlling the CIA operation was to "reform" the U.S. domestic and foreign relations through the use of an "elite" who looked to the "spirit of the future" instead of the status quo.

Apparently anyone not on the "new team" who uncovered its sinister plans or interfered — knowingly or unknowingly — was considered a threat and a target for compromise or elimination.

The casualty list from the intermeddlers of the "new team" includes President Diem and his brother of South Vietnam, President Johnson, and Otto F. Otepka.

So that our colleagues may have the opportunity to study this unprecedented exposure in power and to ponder the question, "Who is running our country?" I include the Government Employees Exchange article of April 30 and two articles from the April 16 issue:

(From the Government Employees Exchange, Washington, D.C., April 30, 1969)

CIA's Vietnam Hit L.B.J., Otepka

A highly secret and unknown American involvement in Yemen was the prelude to major actions by the Central Intelligence Agency's "New Team" in its November, 1963, offensive against President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam, against Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, and against Otto F. Otepka, the State Department's former top Security Evaluator, a former Ambassador with close ties to CIA Director Richard Helms, revealed to this newspaper on April 25.

As readers know, the CIA "New Team" was set up by former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy following the Bay of Pigs "fiasco" by the CIA "Old Team." Mr. Kennedy recruited into the "New Team" many officials not only from the CIA (such as Richard Helms) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (such as Cartha "Deke" DeLoach) but also from the Internal Revenue Service and the National Security Agency. These agencies and their top members were "knowledgeable" in the exploitation of "wire taps" and secret informers, the former Ambassador said.

Allied with the "paragovernment" (see April 16 issue) of the "New Team" were secret "cooperating and liaison" groups in the large foundations, banks and newspapers, the source added. In that issue, readers will recall, this newspaper reported that the "coordinating role" at The New York Times was in the custody of Harding Bancroft, its Executive Vice President.

New Team Ready

By August, 1963, the "New Team" was "ready" for action on a wide variety of fronts. These included international affairs, especially the Vietnam War; domestic affairs, especially preparation for the 1964 Presidential election; and the "final infiltration" by "New Team enthusiasts" of the State Department, Agency for International Development, the United States Information Agency and the Pentagon, the source said.

The basic purpose of the "New Team" was to "reform" United States domestic and foreign relations through the use of an "elite of committed, humanistic pragmatists" who looked at the "spirit of the future" instead of the status quo and the "dead letter of formal and literal law," the source continued.

"New Team" Targets

In the international field the main target for "reform" action was Ngo Dinh Nhu, the brother of President Diem, of South Vietnam. He had, the source said, the same relationship to President Diem that Robert Kennedy had to President Kennedy.

President Diem had insisted in his dealings with the "New Team" that the war in Vietnam had to be "run by the Vietnamese." Even though he used CIA resources, he would not allow the CIA to become a "paragovernment" in Vietnam. The Diem and Nhu alliance in Vietnam thus stood in the way of "americanizing" the war there and using the war's opportunity to transform South Vietnam along the lines of the "New Team" program, the source said.

Robert William Komer

While relations between President Diem and the "New Team" were disintegrating, a final thrust for "americanizing" the Vietnam War was supplied by Robert William Komer, a career CIA intelligence officer who, from 1947 through 1960, had won the confidence of such top CIA officials as William Langer, Sherman Kent, Robert Amory and William Bundy.

In February, 1961, Mr. Komer was "transformed" from an "Intelligence" into an "Operations Officer" when he joined the National Security Council Staff at the request of McGeorge Bundy, the brother of William Bundy.

Following the "Bay of Pigs," the United States engaged in a series of "guerrilla wars" throughout the world, including Vietnam, Laos, Thailand. Most of them have secret CIA operations, especially of the "counter-insurgency" type.

"Mr. Komer's War"

The most secret, however, of these CIA wars was "Mr. Komer's war" in Yemen which was a testing ground for the CIA in the use of "paramilitary and paradiplomatic techniques," the former Ambassador revealed.

Mr. Komer resorted to a major transformation of power, especially at the Agency for International Development, in applying "paradiplomatic" techniques, the source said. Because the United States and AID could not intervene directly in Yemen, Mr. Komer set up "dummy companies" in Europe, the Middle East and in India which "bought" AID goods, "repaired" them, and sold them either back to AID or to other governments. The transactions provided not only "revenues", but most of all "cover" for CIA agents, many of whom were foreign nationals.

To conceal these operations and "protect" them from bona fide AID or other U.S. inspectors, the CIA "New Team" infiltrated the AID security offices, as well as its personnel, operations and inspections divisions, the former Ambassador revealed.

Mr. Komer's other great innovation was to develop and deepen the covert collaboration between the CIA "New Team" and Harding Bancroft, the Executive Vice President of The New York Times, the source revealed.

The November "Strikes"

The CIA war in counter-insurgency in Yemen had convinced the "New Team" that to carry-out its program before the 1964 Presidential election, it must gain control of the actions of the South Vietnamese government in 1963. Thus, the New Team, largely on the basis of Mr. Komer's views on the reasons for both successes and failures in the Yemen, decided to move against President Diem in Vietnam. The New Team also moved against Vice-President Johnson and Otto F. Otepka.

On November 1, 1963, the New Team destroyed President Diem and his brother who were "assassinated", on November 5, 1963 the "New Team" moved against Otto F. Otepka who was informed that day that he was dismissed as a security officer; and on November 22, 1963, largely on the urging of Robert F. Kennedy, Don B. Reynolds was appearing before a Senate Committee to supply evidence which was expected to cast a "deep shadow" on Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson, because of his relationships to Robert "Bobby" Baker, and through Baker, to James H. Hoffa, the Teamster President whom Robert Kennedy was prosecuting.

While Don Reynolds was still in the first phase of his testimony, news was flashed to the Senate Committee that President John Kennedy had been assassinated and Vice President Johnson was now President. Mr. Reynolds never finished his testimony.

Although one of the "targets" of the "New Team", Lyndon B. Johnson, thus escaped immediate destruction, his Presidency was eventually "captured" by such "New Team" members as Walt Whitman Rostow, William Bundy and Robert William Komer, the source added.

Thus, the "momentum of the November 1963 strike" of the New Team carried on through the Presidency of Lyndon Johnson, including the "Americanization of the Vietnam War" and the "dismissal" of Otto F. Otepka, the source concluded.

(From the Government Employees Exchange, Apr. 16, 1969)

Otepka Was Major Roadblock in Takeover
By a "New Team": New York Times
Linked to CIA Plot on Official

The Central Intelligence Agency's "New Team," including such "outsiders" as Harding A. Bancroft, now the Executive Vice President of The New York Times, played a critical role in the final decision of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to press Secretary of State Dean Rusk to proceed with the dismissal of Otto F. Dtepa as the State Department's top Security Evaluator, a former Ambassador associated with CIA Director Richard Helms informed this newspaper on April 11.

According to the source, Mr. Bancroft played a role because of his liaison and coordinating work involving the use of the organization and facilities of The New York Times on behalf of the CIA and the "New Team."

Other persons who had a role included William H. Brubeck, who had been the recipient of the 1960 "leak" of Top Secret information from the State Department to the campaign headquarters of John Kennedy which contributed significantly to Mr. Kennedy's narrow victory at the election polls. After Mr. Kennedy's victory, Mr. Brubeck received complete information about Mr. Otepka's role in tracing this "leak", the former Ambassador revealed.

Other members of the "New Team" were McGeorge Bundy and his brother William Bundy, who had moved from the Central Intelligence Agency to become the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, including Vietnam.

"The New Team"

The "New Team" at the Central Intelligence Agency was being planned by Attorney General Robert Kennedy even before the Bay of Pigs "fiasco" in 1961. In fact, the former Ambassador said, the Attorney General had a special group of his own "monitoring" the Bay of Pigs operation to determine which persons, not yet projected for the "New Team", would "pass the test".

Although the "Bay of Pigs" was a national disaster, the source said, Robert Kennedy exploited it within the Government to accelerate building the "New Team."

New Team Goals

The "New Team" goals were set by the "personality" of Robert Kennedy and the "philosophy" of President John Kennedy and Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, the source revealed. The main exponent of this "philosophy" was Major General Maxwell Taylor, assisted by McGeorge Bundy and Walt Whitman Rostow, the former Ambassador said.

The mission of the "New Team" was to contest the Soviet penetration of the "Third World," the so-called nonaligned countries, through "paramilitary, parapolitical and paradiplomatic" means. To do this, the "New Team" was to be a "paragovernment", performing for the United States "the same kind of functions" which the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union performed for the Soviet Union, the former Ambassador revealed.

This required the "New Team" to penetrate every department and agency of the Executive Branch dealing with foreign policy by inserting "trusted members" of the "New Team" into key positions. Among these were the Offices of Security of the State Department, the military services departments, the United States Information Agency and the Agency for International Development, the source added.

"New Team" Members

Besides Robert Kennedy and Maxwell Taylor, other members of the "New Team" were General Marshall S. Carter, who replaced General Charles B. Cabell as Deputy Director of the CIA. Very early "recruits" to the "New Team" were Richard Helms, today the Director of the CIA, and Cartha "Deke" Deloach, the second man in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Together with Robert McNamara and Dean Rusk, the "New Team" acting under the control of Robert Kennedy began the "infiltration" of the State Department and the Defense Departments with Central Intelligence Agency personnel. "Counter-insurgency" projects sprang up in every agency dealing with foreign affairs.

Outside "Insiders"

Besides key persons officially already in the Government, the "New Team" selected persons in leading banks, law firms and foundations for the penetration of the "non-governmental" apparatus of the United States, the former Ambassador revealed. Because of the paramount role of The New York Times in American life and because of the "black" assignments which it might be asked to perform for the CIA, great care was taken to select a person who had full access to every office in The New York Times and yet could conceal his own operations. This was especially important because "gray" operations, involving special background briefings for such top New York Times representatives as James Reston and Tom Wicker were already going on, and top New York Times reporters were in an especially good position to "uncover" the "black" operations.

Bancroft's Past

Harding Bancroft had been originally introduced into the State Department by Alger Hiss, and, after Mr. Hiss became the head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Mr. Bancroft served under Dean Rusk as a member of the Department's Office of Special Political Affairs, renamed the Office of United Nations Affairs. Subsequently, he took the post of General Counsel to the International Labor Organization in Geneva and then went to The New York Times, eventually to be named Executive Vice President.

During the Eisenhower administration, Harding Bancroft worked closely with Dean Rusk, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, maintaining close liaison with John Foster Dulles and with Allen Dulles, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Bancroft's "Cover"

Because Mr. Bancroft's liaison role at The New York Times required meetings with top CIA and State Department officials, especially on matters of "personnel", it was decided to provide him with "cover" by designating him a "member" of the newly created State Department Advisory Committee on International Organization Affairs, whose task was to recommend the "best qualified Americans" for those international organization positions in which they could make important contributions.

Although the Advisory Committee eventually prepared a "Report", which was itself controversial in its original draft form, the basic role of the Committee was to provide a "cover" for the "New Team," the source revealed.

"Roadblock" Otepka

One of the major "roadblocks" to the "infiltration" of the State Department by the Central Intelligence Agency New Team was Otto F. Otepka, its top Security Evaluator. Mr. Otepka had already "annoyed" the Central Intelligence Agency by his "uncovering" the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency in using "double agents" in the Warsaw "sex and spy" scandals. Subsequently, Mr. Otepka "annoyed" Robert Kennedy and Dean Rusk by insisting, in December 1960, that Walt Whitman Rostow would need a "full field FBI investigation" before he could be "cleared" for employment in the State Department. Mr. Rostow had just completed in December a "secret" mission in Moscow for President-elect John Kennedy. The mission was "cleared" by CIA Director Allen Dulles. Previously, Mr. Rostow had established the CIA channels at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Harvard University professors maintained their own CIA "black" ties with Washington through the Institute, the former Ambassador asserted.

"Naive" Otepka

While these vast and secret re-organizations of the Central Intelligence Agency's "operational" side were evolving, Mr. Otepka "naively" continued to apply the long-standing Federal and Civil Service standards in the issuance of "Security Clearances". He objected especially to the mass issuance by the State Department of "waivers", alleging these violated both the Statutes and the Regulations.

Mr. Otepka's "miscalculation" lay in his loyalty to the law and regulations, the source said, and his failure to comprehend that a "coup d'etat" was about to take place, in which the "paragovernment" of the "New Team" would displace the "formal government" of the United States. He did not fully comprehend the "coup d'etat" even after the "Thanksgiving Day Massacre" in the State Department in 1961 which liquidated the last vestiges of the old order in the State Department and raised George Wildman Ball to Under Secretary of State, the former Ambassador continued. Concurrently, John McCone succeeded Allen Dulles on November 29, 1961, as the Director of the CIA.

Otepka's "Great Blunder"

Already on bad terms with the "New Team" at the CIA, Mr. Otepka made his "great blunder" when he insisted that members of the newly-designated Advisory Committee on International Organization Affairs could not be "cleared" without a "full field check" by the FBI. With specific reference to Harding Bancroft, Mr. Otepka produced from his security files information that in 1946, during a "very bitter" controversy between the Department's Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs and the Department's Bureau of United Nations Affairs, Ambassador Loy Henderson had accused Mr. Bancroft both of being under the "influence of Mr. Hiss" and of being "pro-Soviet".

In addition, Mr. Otepka then, in 1961, recalled that both Mr. Rusk and Mr. Bancroft had urged the firing of Robert Alexander, an official in the Visa Division of the State Department because Mr. Alexander had told a Congressional Committee that the United Nations headquarters in New York was a haven for alien communists and espionage agents who were entering the United States under "waivers" of the immigration laws. The recommendations for these "waivers" were made by Mr. Rusk and Mr. Bancroft.

The reference to these "waivers" in the past by Mr. Rusk when he was currently issuing a different kind of "waivers" for Federal employees including one for Mr. Bancroft, sealed the fate of Mr. Otepka with the "New Team," the former Ambassador said.

The "paragovernment" of the New Team decided he had to be removed "no matter what the means", the former Ambassador concluded.

(End of Excerpt)

Can the above information quoted by Representative John Rarick be verified?

It is obvious that such information cannot at this time be verified. A person would be out of his mind if he would expect an organization like the Central Intelligence Agency to answer truthfully questions about this subject brought to it.

But it is astonishing how much light Representative John Rarick's extension of remarks sheds as a hypothesis.

It explains why the Bay of Pigs Operation was the last CIA operation to be fully held up to the light by "The New York Times."

It explains why "The New York Times" regularly goes out of its way to softpedal important questions about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy as in John Leonard's review: the CIA has its man at The Times.

It explains why Robert F. Kennedy as Attorney General never took any kind of action to reveal the plot which slew his brother: RFK was involved in other parts of the same operation.

It explains why the office of Senator Edward Kennedy invariably replies that the Senator has "full confidence in the findings of official law enforcement agencies." Senator Kennedy undoubtedly knows much more than he would like to know. In fact it is quite possible he is being blackmailed by the CIA, as for example by the Chappaquiddick operation, a most successful cloak and dagger caper.

And it supports the assertion of a coup d'etat in the United States, put forward in Jim Garrison's book, "Heritage of Stone"; see the review of Garrison's book that appeared in "Computers and Automation" for March, 1971, on page 45, and read Garrison's book if you have not yet read it.

MANKIND'S PROSPECTS OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS

*Arnold Toynbee, Historian
England*

(Based on a report published in the Boston Globe, Feb. 21, 1971)

What are mankind's prospects within the next 10 years?

To try to look ahead is imperative. The elaborate and vulnerable way of life to which we have committed ourselves by our triumphant advance in technology depends, for its maintenance, on our being able to forecast the future and to make long-term plans in the light of what we foresee. But prediction is being baffled by acceleration. ...

Can anything be predicted now with any confidence? Two things, at least, do seem probable. Within the next 10 years the population explosion is going to continue, especially in the "developing" countries, and, during these same 10 years, the price of our technological advance is going to rise so steeply that it may become manifestly prohibitive. The price has to be paid in terms of loss of health and happiness.

Air, earth, and water, including the deep sea, are already being polluted to a degree at which we are being poisoned. At the same time, the nature of the mechanized work, which is poisoning us physically, is making us unhappy, discontented, rebellious and violent.

Technology does produce wealth and power beyond our grandparents' dreams, but we, their grandchildren, are now asking ourselves whether the price, in non-material terms, is going to be higher than we can afford. Since the industrial revolution we have been pursuing the increase of productivity as an absolute objective, without counting the costs. ...

The price of technology is not only physical and psychological; it is also social. The increase in the degree and in the scale of mechanization had deprived the individual of the partial self-sufficiency that he possessed in the pre-industrial age.

Society is now at the mercy of numerically small, but technologically powerful minorities, which have it in their power to bring life to a standstill at short notice by sabotaging, striking, or even just "working to rule." Unionization has put society in the power of indispensable minorities of workers — for instance, the producers of electricity and gas or the servicers of railways and airlines; they can ... hold society to ransom.

I forecast with some confidence that the major issue for the next decade is going to be the conflict between the demands of production and the requirements of life.

This issue is a world-wide affair. It breaks through iron curtains and it makes nonsense of ideological antagonisms. ...

What mankind needs is a new way of life with new aims, new ideals, and a new order of priorities. Health and happiness are more valuable than wealth and power. In our heritage from our ancestors we have spiritual treasures on which we can draw for inspiration in trying to shape our future.

When we are trying to put the world right, let us remember our human limitations, and, remembering these, let us resist our human temptation to lose patience and to turn savage.

Let us face the truth that we do not start free from encumbrance; every generation, and every individual, inherits the burden of karma, the consequence of earlier action. We have it in our power either to mitigate our inherited karma or to aggravate it, but we cannot jump clear of it, and we ignore it at our peril.

We cannot transform this polluted and distracted world into Amida's "pure land": but this unattainable ideal can inspire us to exert ourselves to leave our impure world less impure than we have found it when we have taken over the burden of karma from our predecessors. This is a modest objective, but, if the rising generation achieves it, it will have done a great service to itself and to its descendants.

THE PREDICAMENT OF THE COMPUTER PROFESSIONAL

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One of the tragicomedies of modern business is the plight of the computer "professional" and the company which employs him. The employer must deal with high-paid, independent, impatient, and demanding personnel, and the employed must in turn deal with organizations which seem determined to inspire unrest rather than loyalty in those they hire. While the existence of computer people who are non-professional by anyone's standards cannot be denied, this article will attempt to present the company as the employee sees it, and the employee as he considers himself.

The computer person can go to work tomorrow for a bank, a manufacturer, a consulting firm, or a university. Very few of his contemporaries in the company share this position and the independence afforded by it. As a consequence, if he is not satisfied and if he feels that another company will satisfy him, he is much more likely to change jobs than other employees are. Companies are quick to scorn such persons as job-hoppers, takers, and non-professionals, and slow to contemplate why they are unhappy in their jobs.

Employers complain bitterly that they expend great sums of money to train people, only to have them quit and go elsewhere. Consider the employee who has been with the company for a few years, first in training, then in putting his training to practice; he advances within the framework of company reviews and raises. Along comes an "experienced" new-hire, who has exaggerated his background, competence, and salary to his own advantage. The new man has no knowledge of the shop procedures, little of the business, and perhaps none of the total environment; often he has less experience than the "loyal" home-grown variety, and always higher pay. Perhaps the employer can be forgiven for the poor judgment which creates such inequality, but the employer cannot be excused for refusing to admit and rectify his (or its) error. The original employee must continue in the framework which issues raises on the basis of what is already earned, and there is no way for him to catch up with his inferior counterpart. So he realizes that he too can get ahead by going elsewhere. A company which knows nothing about him will provide the advancement which is denied him by the company to which he has already proved himself. Then comes the miraculous metamorphosis in twenty-four hours, from pre- to post- resignation; he changes from a bright young programmer and hard-worker to an opportunist and malcontent; the company attempts to preserve its image by attack and rationalization.

Programmers and analysts, on the average, are just like people in any other job: they like to be busy, but not overworked. Some companies seem able to manage their systems personnel in only two modes: crisis and rigor mortis. In the systems area, projects are dragged out and worn out while managers shuffle status reports and jockey for political position; in programming, supervisors with second generation mentalities act as if two programs should occupy the programmer all day. As the employee waits for decisions from above and for test results, he crosses off deadlines on his calendar and reads the want-ads. Then suddenly the heat is on and the cold bodies are defrosted; the present system is immediately inadequate and the new system will be up on January 1. Overtime, priorities, and frayed nerves

are the order of the day, and in March a hastily-written and half-tested system is implemented. The planting is followed by the harvest, but as always, what is sown is reaped, and those little gray short-cuts grow into big black bugs. So instead of new projects and a feeling of satisfaction, the employees are faced with months of patchwork and memories of a job not well done.

But perhaps the saddest moment of all, for both employer and employee, is that instant when the employee discovers absurdity and hypocrisy in his organization. He sees the latest model XYZ-99 which leases for \$3,000 a month and is used one hour a day; and he attends a briefing where thirty high-paid people wait twenty minutes for an archaic projector to be threaded. He sees a \$15 monthly raise for an eighteen year clerk rejected because her job classification doesn't permit that big a raise; and he watches her boss entertain some constituents over a \$160 expense-account lunch. He hears his employer speak glowingly and longingly of loyalty, and he watches managers build personal empires of useless projects and paperwork and procedures with no regard for company efficiency and profit. Certainly not all companies are guilty of all these faults, nor do the systems areas have a monopoly on problems. But where systems problems do exist, the little man feels as he does in the face of death and taxes: the system is too big to beat. The saving difference is that he can try another employer. So the employee moves on, and if he is lucky, finds a more satisfying place to work. If he is not so fortunate, he may move again, but eventually he learns to accept his situation and make the most of it — or finds a new field.

If companies are going to demand loyalty and professionalism from their computer people, they had better first examine whether they offer the employee anything worth his loyalty.

HITCH-HIKER ARRESTED VIA ROUTINE CHECK WITH NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

(Based on a report in "Computerworld," March 24, 1971)

A hitch-hiker was arrested in Pineville, Ky., recently when he stopped at a state police post to use the restroom.

The state troopers made a routine check with the National Crime Information Center of the FBI, and the response through the computer was that the individual, who was hitch-hiking through Kentucky, was violating his parole in Lansing, Michigan.

COMPUTERS IN LITERATURE

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I am interested in studying the role computers and computer specialists play in contemporary literature. Some of the novels in which they figure prominently have been: 480, Killing Zone, The Tin Men, Giles Goat-Boy, The Literature Machine, Player Piano.

I would appreciate if your readers could alert me to other works of this type.